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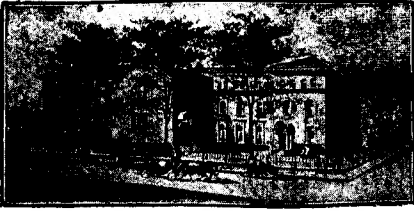
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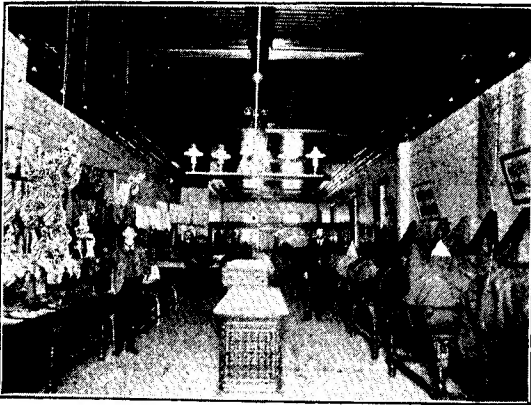


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# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



VOL. XXX.

MAY 22, 1903.

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## QUEEN'S AND THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.



NE who is a graduate both of Queen's and of Oxford finds it hard to speak impartially on the subject of Queen's and the Rhodes Scholarships. Shall I sing the glories of my old-world Mother?

I lay myself open to the charge of self-conceit, and to the still more odious accusation of suggesting her superiority to Queen's. Shall I dispraise her? Complain that she is not up-to-date. dub her "the opera bouffe among universities? I am justly accused of ingratitude, at once callow and unfilial. Even to attempt a judicial estimate is to be called wanting in natural affection to one, if not to both, of those whom I hold very dear.

Upon what callings do the pick of the graduates of English universities enter, in the old world? Those whose private means are sufficient take up the opulent semi-feudal life of country gentlemen, and devote themselves to relieving the distresses of the countryside; in later life they form one of the most valuable elements in both houses of parliament. Of such a class Canada is almost destitute. Our best example is perhaps The Hon. Sidney Fisher, who, however, is rather *sui generis* than a distinctive type in Canadian public life. Very many enter one of

the twenty-two colleges in Oxford, or of the nineteen in Cambridge, as Fellows, Tutors or Lecturers, at once to possess—even in these days of diminishing land values—an easy and cultured existence, inspiring and ennobling work, and ample time for carrying on original reading and research. Compared to the Fellowships yearly offering in Oxford alone, how meagre is the number of corresponding academic positions with us. The Home and Indian Civil Services offer yearly to free competition some 120 positions, of which at least forty are won by Oxonians; in Canada one of these avenues is wanting, and the career offered by our Home Civil Service is so different from that in Britain that it need not be further considered. Journalism, the diplomatic service, student interpreterships, the army, are other fields which we in Canada are almost wholly unable to offer. Law and the church—and to a less extent medicine—afford much the same scope in Britain as in Canada, and the Rhodes' scholar who returns to his native land will be under the disadvantage of competing on equal terms with those some years his juniors. Thus, many openings for university men in Britain are wholly absent in Canada, while for others the Oxford course retards a

man several years in the race of life. no small drawback in these days of hurry and stress. This suggests the more general disadvantages caused by the characteristic qualities of Oxford life, the spacious generous existence of an English gentleman, whose word is his bond, whose whole character is saturated with that noble credulity which Thucydides considered so important an ingredient in true manliness, that hospitality in which, as has been said, "Everything but money is free, and you've only got to ask the next man for that." Such a man returning to Canada may, as Goldwin Smith aptly says, work hard, but he will never bargain hard. His coequals in Canada are ahead of him in the material race of life, are harder and more aggressive than himself; his very excellences unfit him for the struggle; and his dissatisfaction will draw material on the one hand from the superior financial progress and selfsatisfaction of his old playmates, and on the other hand hearing of the imperial careers of those who in the glad Oxford days were not a whit superior to himself. There is more than one man in Canada whom an old-world training has done more to despirit than to arouse. All this is on the assumption that he returns to Canada, but one of the chief objections to the Rhodes' Scholarships is that so many of our most promising graduates may be drawn away by the allurements of the older and more cultured civilisation, and be lost to their native land. We lose too many as it is, both to Britain and to the United States; the Rhodes' bequest adds to our danger of sharing a fate analogous to that of Portugal, which in the sixteenth and,

seventeenth centuries sent so many of her best and bravest to rule her colonies that the mother-country fell into decay.

That the course at Oxford need not unfit a man for practical life Rhodes is himself a striking example; but this itself brings out the curious truth that the Rhodes' scholars are likely to be very different from those whom the pious founder had in mind. Rhodes was himself a youth when at Oxford, and while he became saturated with its atmosphere of architectural charm and historic association, he was in no sense a scholar, or one who attached excessive importance to scholarship. The Union, the College Debating Society, the river, the playing fields—these were the arenas on which he seems to have hoped that his candidates would jostle with their home-born brethren. The three years limit which he imposed looks very much as if he had expected them to take the Pass course, the direct educational value of which is little, if at all, higher than that of a Pass degree in Toronto or Queen's. But Dr. Parkin and the trustees have driven several coaches and six through the will already, and the colonies, avid of distinction, and eager to share in the educational treasures of the old world, have in most cases decided to send men of more mature years, and the trustees have obtained special permission for them to do so from the university authorities. The average age of the British freshman is eighteen to twenty; at many of the colleges all over twenty-one must obtain special permission to enter; whereas Dalhousie has set the age limit of Rhodes' scholars at twenty-five, and Toronto University at twenty-six, with a minimum qualifica-



tion of two years standing in a Canadian university. They are probably wise in so doing; for various reasons the Canadian of twenty-one, while superior in natural sagacity and versatility to his English brother of the same age, is in scholarship inferior to the British public school boy of eighteen: callow youths would be little likely to do their country honour, and would in all probability develop into second rate Englishmen, of whom we have a sufficiently plentiful crop in Canada already. But the difficulties entailed by this advanced age-limit must not be overlooked, especially those which must be faced by the candidate when he returns to his own land.

I have felt it my duty to state at some length certain objections to this bequest, as they have hitherto been almost unheard in the chorus of admiration; but even as Augustine, after pronouncing such an encomium on virginity as made the hearer recall Hypathia herself, suddenly changed his tone and delivered such an eulogy on married life as was never heard from Jew or Gentile before, so I now turn to the pleasanter task of painting the advantages to Canada of this great endowment, advantages compared to which its drawbacks sink into insignificance.

What are the chief dangers from which our country is suffering? In politics from a mediocrity which sometimes takes the form of the politician "with his ear to the ground," sometimes of the clever schemer who is "on the make," sometimes of the generous but untrained and impulsive visionary who is at the mercy of any fad which commends itself to his emotions; in business from a spirit of materialism

born of new found prosperity and the sudden realisation of a great inheritance, which takes the form of love, sometimes of comfort and material ease, sometimes of money, at first as a means, but afterwards as an end in itself; a feeling that everything can be estimated in coin of the realm, a worship of the almighty dollar, such as has characterised the United States for the past century, but from which, as they grow older, they are beginning to emerge. What a chance for Canada to produce one or two men whose spirits Oxford can touch to finer issues. whose true Canadian metal she can forge into a brand of shining steel, as strong as the weapon welded upon our native stithies, and far more finely tempered! What better environment to produce a statesman of sane enthusiasm, wide vision, and incorruptible purpose, than the university which for a thousand years has been the Alma Mater of heroic hearts, whose very stones are eloquent of statesmen, of scholars and of martyrs, in whose streets are meeting to-day those who in after years are destined to sway 'the Mother of Parliaments,' those who yearly go out to fight famine and plague in India, or to give peace and prosperity to the Fellaheen, those whose wisdom and scholarship have made Political Economy no longer "the Dismal Science," but the true study for all who would govern "a nation of prophets, of sages, and of worthies." What if a few are lost to Canada? Better a hundred lost if one such be won. Consider what such a man might be worth to the Presbyterian church. In 1853 four students went from the county of Pictou to Glasgow University to study for the

ministry. At the conclusion of their studies all returned to their native land. One served his Master, unknown save to his native county, in a quiet parish on the East River of Pictou, and went years ago to his reward; two returned to Britain to occupy honourable positions in the Church of Scotland; the fourth was George Monro Grant, and what his British training did for him, and what he did for Canada, students of Queen's do not need to be told. Of three friends, who in the early sixties had rooms in common in Edinburgh, one was D. J. Macdonnell, another D. M. Gordon. Thus even when the prospects of Canada were far poorer than they are to-day, our Canadian lads came back; our precious ointment was not poured out in vain. Greatly as she has gained, the church is beginning to find that she has lost somewhat in relying entirely upon a home-trained ministry. If the Rhodes' Scholarships can give us some such men as these, we shall not too closely count the cost. These men were trained in Scottish Universities, but the influence of Glasgow or Edinburgh and Oxford on the best minds is not dissimilar. Inferior in apparatus for, and methods of, research to Germany, making little attempt to compete in Applied Science with Cornell or McGill, they have on the best minds a stimulative influence which may be called dynamic, awakening a sane and many-sided zeal for culture which cannot be over-valued. Certain defects there are even in the literary training of Oxford; a tendency to produce *doctrinaires*, to implant an intellectual arrogance which scorns the work-a-day world of compromise and make-shift and second-

best, a contempt for 'the dirty facts' which has spoiled much of the work of the greatest living master of English prose style, Goldwin Smith. Against this tendency we may count native Canadian common sense to be a sufficient prophylactic. Our danger lies rather in the opposite direction, in an inability to see anything but our present material surroundings, in a rampant Philistinism, ignorant of the past, and oblivious of the future. To such a spirit an Oxford training is the best possible antidote.

Other objections may be more briefly dismissed. There are pessimists in Canada who never moved twenty miles from their native village; the man Oxford spoils would probably have been a grumbler wherever trained. And have I not been unjust to those who do not return in saying that they are lost to us? Britain needs to learn of us as well as we from her; just as those who return will gradually render less offensive our narrow provincialism, so those who remain will do much to break down the still more crass insularity of the Briton. To share our best with the Mother-land, to promote the spirit of inter-Imperial knowledge and charity, is not to impoverish ourselves but to enrich both. Is Lord Strathcona lost to Canada, or Sir Gilbert Parker, or Charles Roberts? Of the three Edinburgh friends whom I mentioned, the third was the Rev. C. M. Grant of Dundee, and many a Scot in Canada, giving to her service the glory of his manhood, finding on our broad prairies the scope for his Scottish enthusiasm which was denied him at home, knows whence came the kindly word which spurred him on, and the more material help which made his journey possible.

The Rhodes' Scholarships will not inaugurate the millenium, either in education, society, or politics. It may be doubted whether to the individual holder they will bring greater happiness than if he had never seen the banks of Isis, or heard the bell swing slowly from Tom Tower. But they will enrich our best minds with the best that England has to offer; they will train leaders in education, in politics, and in economics, whose influence will broaden downwards till even mediocrity itself is touched to some faint zeal for higher things; for in education, says Plato, we must begin our building at the top. They will increase our knowledge of the great Mother-land, and if some seem lost to Canada, we will take comfort, knowing that they are not lost, but given by us to play their part, on a wider stage. in the development of those ideals of freedom, peace, and justice upon earth. for the advancement of which the British Empire is, under God, the greatest modern instrument.

W. L. GRANT.

#### REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE LADIES' RESIDENCE.

THE annual meeting of the Woman's Residence Association was held at the Residence on April 23rd, the President Mrs. J. Macgillivray in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the secretary and treasurer presented their reports, which were most encouraging. In spite of a decrease in the number of resident girls, owing to sickness during the epidemic

in February, the house has been self-supporting and there is a considerable balance in the bank from the general fund, which includes subscriptions, fees and taxes remitted. This is not sufficient, however, to buy some necessary furniture and to pay for the rent of the house through the summer months. To do the latter an effort is being made to rent the house furnished.

The board of Management have accepted with regret the resignation of Miss Drummond as head of the house, and they are now looking for some one to take her place.

All the girls at present in the residence who intend returning to College have already taken rooms, leaving accommodation for nine.

After some routine business and the election of a new Board of Management, Principal Gordon was kind enough to give a short address. The two points which he emphasized were (1st) that any special efforts which were made for the Residence girls, should be extended to all the women students; (2nd) that the principle of individual liberty should not be interfered with in the Residence. The great aim should be to impress on the students the responsibility which comes with this liberty, and to make them self-governing.

On Monday the Board of Management met and elected the following officers:—President, Mrs. J. Macgillivray; 1st vice-president, Miss A. Fowler; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. J. Marshall; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Goodwin; recording secretary, Miss Mowat; treasurer, Miss Brown.



L. COLLINS JR.

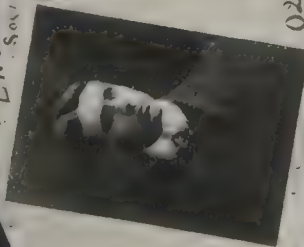


R. A. DODD



ENGINEERING  
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02-03



# Queen's University Journal

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers during the Academic Year.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The credit of editing the Convocation number of the JOURNAL is due to Mr. Stuart Polson. Mr. Polson generously undertook to relieve us of a large share of the work in connection with this number, and we appreciate his kindness in thus giving us the benefit of his well-known business and literary ability.

A few numbers ago the JOURNAL published an editorial on Greek-letter societies, an editorial which was favorably received and commented upon by several college papers. And now comes word of a Greek-letter society established in connection with Queens, or at least a chapter or paragraph or something of the kind. The installing officers hailed from New York and Canton. The attitude of the JOURNAL towards the innovation in question is already known, and space forbids re-stating it here. We cannot but feel that the Greek-letter departure looks a little like running to seed, yet indications are not want-

ing that the sapless branches and dry leaves will make but an inconspicuous showing amidst the vigorous, over-topping growth of our democratic institutions.

With this number of the JOURNAL the editors for 1902-03 retire from their duties. The leave-taking probably calls for a few parting words, though it would be much easier to turn away from our old friend without any harrowing of the deeps of feeling; it is so hard to say just the right thing at parting, to express appropriately and with proper reserve the essential features of the situation. The valedictorians, who both publicly and privately declared it to be no easy task to disentangle from the mass of use and wont those elements which are truly characteristic of the road one has travelled, will fully support this view of our present duty.

It would be ungracious and ungrateful on the part of the editors to congratulate themselves upon having completed the term of their association with the JOURNAL. The JOURNAL is not the minotaur it is sometimes represented to be, devouring the regulation number of youths and maidens every year. On the contrary the JOURNAL is a rather amiable terror when one gets close to it, just menacing enough to keep one in a state of healthy seriousness, an excellent sedative to the effervescences of youth. (As our reputation for English is already made, whether for better or worse, we are not going to prune our figures of speech in these closing paragraphs.) There are other compensations, but as we do not wish to be under a too heavy debt of

gratitude for the honour of editing the JOURNAL, we refrain from mentioning these.

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No, the JOURNAL is not a modern Shylock, demanding a full pound of flesh. It is true the editors have lost weight, but the causes are special and private—the ravages of fever, the strenuities of life in St. Andrew's College, and much exercise at the oars while celebrating our friends' happiness. The main thing in editorial work is to get someone else to do the writing. A good editorial maxim is "Do nothing to-day which you can get another to do to-morrow." A wise application of this rule and a not too cavernous waste-basket will go a long way towards lightening materially an otherwise heavy burden.

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At a certain Alma Mater meeting the question was asked whether the JOURNAL was *now* to be made a college paper. As this insinuation was made during the heat of an election, we took it as a canvassing expedient rather than a serious criticism. This complacency may not have been justified by the general estimate. However, we can only say that there has been no intention on our part to serve the interests of a special constituency. If the JOURNAL has not represented with a reasonable approach to fairness and adequacy all sides of college life and all faculties, it is indeed a serious defect, and the editors acknowledge their fault. But at all events an honest effort was made to be fair, to make the JOURNAL thoroughly representative, to criticize without prejudice, to encourage without partizanship. If any think otherwise we bear

them no malice, nor shall we take any further steps to lead them to regard the work that has been done in a light more favourable to ourselves.

---

We cannot forbear expressing our appreciation of the help we have received from many quarters. We gratefully acknowledge a number of contributions from the pens of professors; and we also wish to thank members of the Faculty for the kind encouragement and moral support they have invariably given us in our work. Among the students we have found the same encouragement and support. Only seldom has it occurred that a student has felt compelled to withhold a favour or shown reluctance in helping to make the JOURNAL a success. We beg that all will accept our hearty thanks, and feel assured that every kindness has been appreciated. Regarding the work of the editors of the various departments, we must leave it, like our own, to the judgment of our readers. Personally, we have found the members of the retiring staff very agreeable and capable persons, and it is not without a distinct feeling of regret that we sever our official connection with them. Without their co-operation and active interest the JOURNAL could not have been edited at all; and their unfailing courtesy and good judgment have aided not a little in helping us over many rough places.

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It is perhaps almost unnecessary to say that we extend congratulations to the new editors. We also wish them *bon voyage* in piloting the JOURNAL through the session of 1903-04. May they come into port with flying col-

ours, and with the sunshine of a good reputation over all. We believe the JOURNAL is in safe hands, and being loyally supported by the growing constituency of Queen's, will reach out and take possession of territory hitherto unexplored and unworked. This is not the place for suggestions, and we leave all discussions of possible changes and improvements to the discretion of the editors-elect. We trust that the same courtesy and consideration will be extended to them as we ourselves have enjoyed. Experience has taught us that the College paper cannot be made a representative or successful publication without a wide and loyal support; and it is also worth remembering that without such support, the position of editor is anything but an enviable one.

It is due to our publishers to say that their work has been invariably satisfactory. Moreover, the relations between their affable and thoroughly capable foreman, Mr. Hanson, and the JOURNAL representatives, have been of the pleasantest character. If the College paper during the past session has possessed brightness and readableness, a considerable part of these qualities is to be attributed to the good work done in the Whig rooms under the combined direction of Mr. Hanson and our own Managing Editor, whose fine judgment and readiness of resource are beyond all praise.

The many readers of the Journal will read with great pleasure the appointment of Dr. Fred. McKelvey Bell, the Editor for Medicine, as a Resident House Surgeon to the New York Polyclinic Hospital.

## Ladies' Department.

A FEELING of sadness comes over the girl graduate as she packs her trunks preparatory to a final flitting from the dear old Limestone City. Her farewell this time is not merely for a few months, but 'tis for good and all. She must bid adieu to Queen's with all its old familiar scenes and associations and to her college friends, many of whom she may never meet again. No wonder she feels sad at heart. She thinks of her arrival in Kingston four short years ago and marvels why she then looked forward to graduation as such a joyful event. True, it is a joyful event; she is very glad indeed that she has been successful, but when that success means farewell to Queen's it brings no slight sorrow in its train. She feels that she has gained much from her college course but that she is only at the beginning even yet, and that she would like to take post-graduate work for an indefinite period.

But she must perforce go out and battle with the world. Some there are, 'tis true, who return to the safe shelter of home, but many have now to go into the world. Their graduation sends them forth to the fray where they will no longer be among sympathizing friends and co-workers but among strangers.

But better an active life than an aimless one, and the girl graduate who goes out to earn her bread and butter is far better off than the one who drifts aimlessly along without thought of the morrow and with no definite purpose or interest in life. Life holds little for such a one; she is neither true to herself nor to her Al-

ma Mater. This, however, is the fate of but few college graduates, at any rate of but few Queen's graduates, for a life without ambition or striving ever onward is contrary to the spirit with which Queen's imbued her children with the song-book maidens when they sing of their unswerving loyalty to the teachings of their Alma Mater.

"Graduated we may be  
And scattered through the land,  
Still in common love to Queen's  
United we shall stand  
Loyal, as in bygone days,  
On the old Ontario strand  
While we were going to College."

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#### LEVANA NOTES.

Having become reconciled to the sad fact that they are to have but one room at their disposal and that no further provisions for their comfort is to be looked for at the hands of the powers that be, the Levana girls have realized that it is high time they were "up and doing" if that one room is to be made habitable and inviting before the advent of the girls whose fathers "send them down to Queen's" for the first time next October. The members of the Levana have, therefore, set about the difficult task of making their new abode as homelike as the old. The Olympus-like height on which they dwelt in days of yore had manifold advantages not to be found at the low level of the convenient second floor, for, with the exception of certain aspiring and inquiring Divinities, none cared to climb so high, and the girls were undisturbed in their seclusion. Such, alas! is no longer the case.

However, the question now is, how to beautify their new quarters. The '02 girls have set an example worthy to be followed by future graduating classes, in presenting the Levana Society with a substantial parting gift in the shape of furniture. It is to be hoped that the girls of '03 will not suffer this new custom to fall into disuse, and that in the midst of their summer enjoyments and holiday pastimes the college girls will not forget the needs of their winter resting-place. Many ingenious plans and schemes will no doubt be formed in those leisure hours which will result in added comfort for the girls and in marvellous prosperity for the Levana Society.

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#### SUGGESTIONS.

Would it not be a good plan for the girls to spend an hour a week in the workshop? The experience would be of great service to them when packing-up time came, and the problem of nailing up a box of books so that it would not burst before reaching the railway station, could be solved.

A post-graduate course in domestic science might serve to keep some of the graduating class with us a couple of years longer. Many of our graduates have taken this training in Boston, Hamilton and elsewhere, but might this work not as well be taken up at Queen's?

Would not the occasion of Principal Gordon's installation afford a good opportunity for a reunion of all the women graduates of Queen's?

To those about to enter Normal College the advice of one who has been there is, "Don't!" Sisters, heed this timely warning.





## MEDALLISTS

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## Science.

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ANOTHER year has been added to the long easy curve of collegiate life, a year crammed full of all the good things that the science student finds so essential to himself and friends in work or pastime. We have all enjoyed many an hour of fun and frolic, perhaps a few hours of work. and now that the time is all in with results chalked up, we naturally look back along the line, making mental adjustment of this or that stake. promising ourselves to avoid all unnecessary rock cuts in future if possible, so that if blunders have been made in the past we may by costly experience learn to avoid them in the country ahead.

To the Senior who goes forth in fullest expectation of startling half creation with the wonderful discoveries about to be sprung on the unsuspecting public, the past year has been one that will remain a cycle of events long to be remembered in the annals of '03." Because it is *the* year to which he has been looking forward throughout his course, a year of "pomposity," a year of being somebody. even if never again, and now that the last act is finished, he turns himself about and looks out at the big, busy. unsympathetic world, wishing with all his heart that he could have but one year more of his Alma Mater.

You congratulate him on his success, call him a lucky beggar, perhaps make some remark about no more exam's, and he'll turn those sad eyes of his upon you murmuring such a tale of woe concerning six o'clock whistles, ten hour days, and ten-cent victuals, that if you have any feelings

at all it must bring a tear of sympathy. Of course he must admit that the fact of having no more exam's is of some merit, and perhaps cause for congratulation, and then he always has a pretty hood to hang about his neck when he goes down the shaft in the morning, not to mention his sheepskin tacked on the wall over his bunk where he can always see it early in the morning. But on the other hand he can't forget that he is leaving the old college where he has spent four happy sessions, a time that will always be considered the best years of his life, and if ever the opportunity presents itself of returning to his Alma Mater for a short visit it will be to him in the nature of a homecoming.

Within the next year the members of '03 will be scattered far and wide over this part of the world. A few go west to the Rockies; some have already secured work in Ontario; more again will travel to the land of the "blue noses," where the rattle of the coal breakers is unceasing; and perhaps a few, we hope a very few, will cross the border and start in to do their brother Jonathan. The miners will be underground, drilling, blasting and working in the dark, dirty but happy; the civils will be railroad-ing in some out-of-the-way corner, walking the earth like gods, ruling with a rod of iron, and learning many things that are not prescribed; the chemist in his lab. happily smashing beakers that he need not pay for; and the electrical engineers radiant in blue jeans, will be climbing telegraph poles and shocking the neighborhood with his pranks. But wherever they are, or whatever they are doing, they will

never forget Queen's and will always carry the memory, of her fair name publishing her record far and wide, so that all unfortunates who know her not may be persuaded to turn their footsteps in the direction of the "Old Ontario Strand."

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TAILINGS

Every one was sorry to hear of Fin's illness, and many were the anxious inquiries made during the first week he was in the hospital. He has had a hard time, but thanks to a strong constitution and a vigorous determination to pull through, he is now on easy street. The faculty have generously granted his degree, so that while he has lost a piece of his anatomy he has gained the coveted piece of parchment; and we trust will soon be on his feet, homeward bound, where a summer's rest by the sea will restore his strength.

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L. E. Drummond leaves for Nova Scotia shortly, to accept a position as mine surveyor.

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H. G. Jackson, B.Sc., will be found making pig-iron for the Dom. Iron and Steel Co. He threatens to organize a curling club in Sydney.

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Dan Ross and John Collins will be located in Port Arthur this summer, working the good people of that town into spasms.

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Mellis Ferguson has left for Winnipeg, where he has a job surveying for the C.P.R.

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Joe. and Chas. Workman have departed for Saskatoon, where they will

join one of the Dom. Land Survey parties. S. G. Smith will also join a party in that district.

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Henery was presented with a handsome pipe by the senior year, and altho' he didn't make a speech, his face beamed all he wished to say.

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John Sears will leave shortly for the Michigan copper mines, where he will proceed to show the natives a few of the of the latest stunts in hammering. Good luck to you, John, we hope you will hammer everything in sight.

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S. S. R. McDiarmid, B.Sc., has accepted a position as topographer on one of the Dom. Land Survey parties. His work will be in the North-West territories.

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T. Brown, with E. M. Dennis, will hold a job in Sudbury this summer, as long as possible, if not longer.

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W. P. Wilgar, B.Sc., has charge of twelve miles of railroad construction for the B. of Q. R.R., between Tweed and Bannockburn, and will be ably assisted by Benj. Tett, second in command.

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Capt. Bogart, B.Sc., will have charge of a party locating a line for the same company. T. H. Mackie will run the level for this party, and F. M. Fairlie will in all probability have pull enough to stretch the chain.

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Hugo Craig, B.Sc., will also have charge of a party constructing some length of line for the B. of Q. R.R. To one and all of these husky engineers we wish the best of good luck.

B. Pense will be in Sydney this summer draughting for the Dom. Iron and Steel Co.

T. Sutherland, Anson Cartwright, and Kid McKay have left for the iron mines of Minnesota. We are sorry for Minnesota.

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## Medicine.

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### DOMINION MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

A MATTER of considerable interest to the medical profession is the proposed Registration Bill which has been the subject of so much discussion during the past few years. This bill, introduced by Dr. Roddick of Montreal, was intended to establish a Dominion Medical Council in order to obviate the necessity for passing so many Provincial examinations. The act, subject to the approval of the various provinces, was passed in 1902, and the conditions have been accepted by all provinces, excepting Quebec. This province could not accept for the following reason:—If a medical man is a graduate at McGill, Lavall, Bishop's or Manitoba Medical College, he is given the Quebec license, on depositing the required fee. Consequently the representatives of Ontario in considering the clauses of the proposed bill objected that a graduate of these colleges should be permitted to pass the examinations of the Dominion Council without having any Provincial Council to try, as graduates in Ontario had; the following clause was therefore added by Ontario: "The possession of a Canadian degree alone, or of a certificate of Provincial registration founded on such posses-

sion obtained subsequent to the date when this act shall become operative . . . shall not entitle the possessor thereof to be registered under this act." Under this condition a Quebec graduate would not be entitled to receive Dominion Registration, therefore that province could not accept the conditions of the bill.

The Montreal Medical Society took the matter in hand and have submitted several changes for consideration. Among these is a suggestion to have Interprovincial Registration without the intervention of a Dominion Council; another is that a Federal Examining Board be appointed to order examinations and issue federal licenses, to be recognized by each of the provinces. The first of these suggestions would suit Quebec admirably, for it would give graduates of that province liberty to practice in Ontario by simply passing their local college examination, while the poor grad. of Ontario would have to pass that severest of all examinations, the Ontario Council, in addition to his college examinations. So this suggestion is not likely to meet with approval. The second suggestion may be worthy of consideration, but a third one in which they say: "A graduate must be registered with a provincial board before trying the examinations of the Dominion Medical Council, again brings us to the same difficulty. Here graduates in Ontario would have three sets of examinations to try, Collegiate, Provincial and Dominion. while those from McGill, etc., would have only Collegiate and Dominion. Hence this idea must be abandoned. It would seem therefore that the only solution of the difficulty is to abolish the Provincial examinations, which

would be unnecessary where men wish Dominion registration, or to have provincial examinations only for those who do not desire to leave the province.

With a competent Dominion Medical Council, it would appear that any provincial board is superfluous.

We are looking forward to the day when a graduate of any British Institution shall no longer be subjected to the trouble of trying needless examinations or humiliated by having the teachings of his university, or the standard of his province questioned; a day when the passing of one thorough examination will be an unquestioned proof of competency and will admit a graduate so qualified to practise anywhere in the British Empire. We are confident that the day is not far distant when Imperial Registration shall be a fact!

Dr. Third has secured an electrical apparatus for the General Hospital to be used in the treatment of nervous affections. No doubt Dr. Third will, next session, add a series of lectures on electro-therapeutics to his already excellent course on Practice of Medicine.

Dr. W. L. Pannell is located as House Surgeon in a Chicago hospital.

#### DEGREES, MEDALS AND PRIZES.

THE degrees, medals and prizes in Arts, Science and Theology, resulting from the sessional examinations at Queen's University are as follows:

##### MASTER OF ARTS.

Anderson, P. M., Belleville.  
Bolton, L. L., Portland.  
Grey, S. I. H., Athens.

Hewton, Gertrude, Kingston.  
Johnston, W. A., Athens.  
McCormack, S. G., Lyn.  
MacDougall, F. H., Maxville.  
McEwen, G. G., Lakeport.  
McKechnie, J. B., Warton.  
Philip, J. H., Morrisburg.  
Quigley, J. P., Kingston.  
Smirle, Harriette H., Ottawa.  
Vaux, M. Lilian, Toronto.  
Voaden, J., Talbotville.  
Williams, W. H., Picton.

##### BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Archibald, G. G., Truro, N.S.  
Barrett, H. M., Windsor.  
Beckett, S. E. J., Kintail, Ont.  
Borley, H. D., South Bend, Ind.  
Britton, A. H., Kingston.  
Brown, T. C., Richmond.  
Brydon, P., Oustic.  
Byrnes, Marie, Cumberland.  
Cameron, A. E., Weymss.  
Cameron, A. R., Morrisburg.  
Cook, Gertrude A., Stratford.  
Dingwall, Annie C., Cornwall.  
Dingwall, J., Cornwall.  
Dingwall, M., Cornwall.  
Eastman, F. S., Smithville.  
Ewing, Florence M., Cataraqui.  
Falkner, J., Williamstown.  
Fleming, Maude E., Collingwood.  
Fotheringham, R. G., Rothsay.  
Goodwill, J. E. I., Charlottetown.  
Grant, Ethel I., Martintown.  
Ingall, E. E., Trenton.  
Kennedy, A. H., Bath.  
Kidd, C. E., Prospect, Ont.  
Mahaffy, F. W., Courtwright.  
Mitchell, J. V., Lansdowne.  
McConkey, Katherine M. R.,  
Brockville.  
McDonald, J. M., Orangeville.  
McKeracher, D. A., Dutton.  
McLean, R. A., Smith's Falls.  
Macphail, J. G., Orwell, P.E.I.  
Macqueen, M. A., Orwell, P.E.I.

Nicolle, F. R., Kingston.  
 Power, Gertrude L. C., Kingston.  
 Race, W. B., Watford.  
 Redden, Marion, Kingston.  
 Reynolds, M., Athens.  
 Sexsmith, M. E., Centreton.  
 Shaw, Lily, Kingston  
 Simpson, B. L., Peterboro.  
 Sparks, W. F., Brampton.  
 Teskey, Kathleen, Appleton.  
 Taylor, Mabel A., Hamilton.  
 Thompson, A. Y., Strathroy.  
 Thompson, Edna G., Kingston.  
 Thompson, Lottie, Picton.  
 Ward, W., Kingston.  
 Weese, Willametta, Pembroke.  
 Woods, I. H., London Junction.

## RECEIVED HER DEGREE.

Queen's Senate met on Saturday to finish the session's business. The degree of B.A. was awarded Miss Lena M. Forfar, Elmsmere, Ont.

## BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. J. A. McConnell, B.A., Mor-  
 ton.

W. F. Crawford, B.A., Brockville.

## THEOLOGY TESTAMURS.

Crawford, W. F., Brockville.  
 Ferguson, T. J. S., Blackstock.  
 Fotheringham, R. H., Rothsay.  
 MacKinnon, A. G., B.A., Ottawa.  
 McLeod, K. C., Golspie.  
 Solandt, D. M., Kingston.

## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

*In Mining Engineering*—Baker, J. C., Osnabruck Centre; Finlayson, M. D., Grand River, N.S.; Graham, S. N., Kingston; Jackson, H. G., Lindsay; McCallum, H. E., B.A., Kingston; McDiarmid, S. S. R., Woodstock; MacKenzie, G. C., Brantford; Wilgar, W. P., Cobourg; Workman, C. W., Kingston.

*In Civil Engineering*—Craig, H. B. R., Kingston.

*In Electrical Engineering*—Gord-  
 nier, W. N., Napanee; Rose, S. L. E.,  
 Tamworth.

*In Chemistry and Mineralogy*—  
 Hazlett, J. W., B.A., Kingston; Lodge,  
 W. L., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mac-  
 Neill, W. K., Embro; Redmond, A.  
 V., Kingston.

*In Mineralogy and Geology*—  
 Longwell, A., B.A., Foxboro.

## MEDALLISTS.

*Latin*—P. F. Munro, B.A., King-  
 ston.

*Greek*—J. P. Quigley, M.A., King-  
 ston.

*German*—Gertrude Hewton, M.A.,  
 Kingston.

*French*—Kathleen Teskey, B.A.,  
 Appleton.

*English*—Stearns L. H. Grey, M.A.,  
 Athens.

*History*—Meta Newton, B.A., Des-  
 eronto.

*Philosophy*—James Wallace, M.A.,  
 Renfrew.

*Political Science*—J. A. Aiken,  
 Hamilton.

*Botany*—E. J. Wells, Bouck's Hill.

*Mathematics*—J. B. McKechnie, M.  
 A., Wiarton.

*Animal Biology*—J. W. Hagan,  
 Walsingham.

*Chemistry*—S. McCallum, Brew-  
 er's Mills.

*Mineralogy and Geology*—L. L.  
 Bolton, M.A., Portland.

## SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Sarah McClelland Waddell, \$120—  
 W. MacInnis, B.A., Vankleek Hill.

The Chancellor's, \$70—T.C. Brown,  
 Maitland.

Spence, \$60—H. T. Wallace, B.A.,  
 Hamilton.

Anderson No. 1, \$40 (First Divin-  
 ity)—J. C. McConachie, Cranston.

Anderson No. 2, \$35 (Second Divinity)—H. D. Borley, B.A., Mount Brydges; G. B. McLennan, B.A., Walkerton, equal.

Toronto, \$60 (Second Hebrew)—I. N. Beckstedt, B.A., Chesterville.

St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, \$50 (Old and New Testament Exegesis)—C. C. Whiting, M.A., Toledo, Ont.

Rankine, \$55 (Apologetics)—J. R. Watts, B.A., Shelburne.

Glass Memorial, \$30 (Church History)—J. A. Petrie, B.A., Belleville.

Mackie, \$25 (The Early Apologists)—J. H. Hutcheson, Amherstburg.

William Morris Bursary, \$50—Logie Macdonnell, B.A., Fergus.

Richardson Prize in Elocution, \$10—L. M. Macdonnell, B.A., Fergus.

#### PRIZES.

Gowan Foundation No. 1 (Essay) "Measure is Best"—J. C. McConachie, Cranston.

Gowan Foundation No. 2 (Botany)—John Voaden, M.A., Kingston.

Gowan Foundation No. 3 (Political Science)—P. M. Anderson, M.A., Belleville.

German Prize—D. G. McGregor, Tiverton.

French Prize—Ida E. Hawes, St. Thomas.

Latin Prose, "Inter spem curamque"—B. S. Black, Kingston.

Greek Prose, "Prometheus"—W. C. Frotz, Morrisburg.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

Chancellor's Practical Science—P. M. Shorey, Picton.

Chemistry—W. Malcolm, Tilsonburg; O. Montgomery, Lanark.

Hiram Calvin (Latin)—Leona M. Arthur, Consecon.

McLennan (Greek)—A. M. Roddick, Lyndhurst.

Bruce Carruthers—T. F. Sutherland, New Carlisle; R. B. McKay, Cornwall.

#### THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

THE Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by Rev. Alfred Gandier, B.D., of St. James Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, in Convocation Hall, April 26th, from Rom. 15:13—"Now the God of hope fill you with joy and peace in believing, that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost. The scripture lesson read was 1 Pet. 1:1-21. The subject announced by the speaker was "Christian Optimism." The optimism suggested by the text was not to be regarded as an exclusive apostolic possession; the optimism which the apostle had in mind is the birth-right of every Christian believer. "Nothing is of greater value than a healthy optimistic outlook upon life." The speaker proceeded to show that a hopeful attitude makes any position in life tolerable and any life service worth while. The hopeful man carries with him the glow of a larger life wherever he goes; and his influence is sweet and gracious in the world.

We have to note different degrees of hopefulness. The apostle's exhortation is that we *abound* in hope. The Greek word *περισσεύω* means to be over and above, to overflow. Our word "abound" is from the Latin proposition *ab* and *unda*, a wave—a hope that flows in wave upon wave like the incoming tide." Of this abounding hopefulness the apostle was a conspicuous example. His strength lay in his faith—"I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He

is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." The speaker then pointed out at some length that Paul's optimism was a tried optimism, finding expression at a time when he had already experienced the greatest disillusionment that ever came to man. His optimism was not the optimism of the superficial man who readily forgets the past and ignores the future in the seeming good fortune of the present. Nor was Paul's hopefulness that of the Christian Scientist who denies the existence of sin and suffering, who explains that these are only illusions. Paul looked the facts squarely in the face, and admitted the reality of sin and suffering.

The unbroken good fortune of some lives made optimism easy and natural. This was not Paul's experience. "He knew hunger and thirst and shipwreck, poverty and pain. All his later days he carried a thorn in the flesh which even prayer did not remove. He knew the sting of ingratitude, the heart-hunger of unrequited affection. Passionately as he loved his countrymen they spurned him with all the intensity of Jewish hatred. More than once was he flogged and stoned, and cast out for dead, by the very people he yearned to save. Many of his converts even proved fickle and false, and old age found him deserted by friends, left to face death alone. But there was something deeper, more terrible by far, than all this, in the experience of Paul. Even more than Augustine, or Luther, or Bunyan, he felt the plagues of his own heart, the depravity of his own nature. There was in him nothing of the sunny pagan—the Greek who had little sense of sin, was troubled

by no great inward conflicts, who found all life good and was happy when surrounded by the forms of sensuous beauty" . . . "The evil of his own heart and his observation of heathen society convinced him of the depravity and helplessness of human nature in general." . . . "He drags the deeds of darkness from their hiding place and exposes them in all their hideousness to the light of day. He paints that blackest of pictures in the first chapter of this epistle—the most terrible indictment of human nature to be found in literature."

The speaker then contrasted these features of St. Paul's experience and thought with his abounding hopefulness, and explained the latter as springing from (1) Faith in God, (2) Faith in the redemptive work of Christ, and (3) Faith in the Holy Ghost.

Speaking under the first head, the speaker said that Paul had faith in God's sovereignty and His gracious purpose in human history. Yet Paul's conception was not that of the deist. Paul was not indifferent to the sins and sufferings of men and his God could not be indifferent.

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Once I sat on a crimson throne,  
And I held the world in fee;  
Below me I heard my brothers moan,  
And I bent me down to see—

Lovingly bent and looked on them,  
But I had no inward pain;  
I sat in the heart of my ruby gem  
Like a rainbow without the rain.

My throne is vanished; helpless I lie  
At the foot of its broken stair;  
And the sorrows of all humanity  
Through my heart make a thoroughfare.



Paul's was no easy optimism, that because God has made the world "whatever is, is right," no mere saying:

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world."

"Paul knew and felt intensely all was not right with the world. The supreme fact of history was the fact of sin; in that lay the mystery of suffering and the sting of death." The remaining part of this section was a powerful argument showing that Paul's faith in God was inseparably associated with his faith in Jesus Christ as the Saviour.

This introduced the second ground of Paul's hope, namely, his faith in the redemptive work of Christ. "Faith in the Christian redemption and that alone can give hope and peace and joy to sinners in a world of sin" . . . "A religion that takes no account of humanity's deadly wound, that cries peace, peace, when there is no peace, that would meet spiritual needs with a few well-rounded moral maxims is but a mockery" . . . "Vicarious suffering is a law of life. The innocent suffer with and for the guilty. The more pure and unselfish the life the more does it suffer in the sins of others. Love is a vicarious principle. Human affection is ever seeking to redeem through its own bearing of the curse, and ever realizing its own impotence. The culminating despair of life is, that when love has shed its own life blood, the sinner remains unsaved, the world unredeemed. No man can redeem his brother" . . . "But the Cross of Christ, which is the symbol of this need and this effort and this failure, is also the assurance

of a Divine love which needing no redemption itself, imparts healing from its wounds, redemption from its sacrifice." . . . "Such is the gospel of Christ. This is the message which we as Christ's ambassadors are commissioned to proclaim. Without it there is no more hope for the world in Christianity than in Buddhism."

Then followed a number of quotations bearing out this view of the Atonement. "These expressions and many more are needed to help us grasp all that the redemptive work of Christ has effected for sinful men. We must see not less but more than our fathers have done in the atoning sacrifice of Jesus if we are to 'abound in hope' in presence of the world's sin and need."

The last point of the sermon was Paul's faith in the power of the Holy Ghost. As Paul's faith in God was inseparably associated with his faith in the redemptive work of Christ, so his faith in the redemptive work of Christ was inseparably associated with his faith in the power of the Holy Ghost. Christ offered Himself through the Eternal Spirit. Continuously as the ages go by will the spirit reveal Christ as the personal Redeemer to individual souls, and keep alive the power of Christ's redemptive love in human society, until at last the Galilean has conquered, the redeemed of the Lord are made manifest, and the city which lieth four-square appears in perfect beauty, the outcome of Divine creation and redemption. Paul is not overwhelmed by the problem of evil because he sees that the moral world is as yet only in the making. He sees what *is* but also what *is to be*. But this assurance

did not lead the apostle to settle down in self-satisfied ease and say "God is on the throne, He is responsible for the world and will work out His own purposes." The passionate eagerness and ceaseless activity of Paul were far removed from this spirit. He believed in the sovereignty of God, he believed in the redemption effected by Christ, he believed in the power of the Holy Ghost. That was the basis of his hope. But he believed that God was effecting His purposes through the power of the Holy Ghost inspiring and using men and women. He conceived of himself and of all other Christians as the free and active agents of the Holy Ghost, through whom the mighty power of God operated upon earth. Let a man grasp that truth and whether he be a Saul of Tarsus, or a General Gordon, or a George M. Grant, or an Oliver Mowat, or the humblest toiler, he will be a hero and his life an originative force in human history.

The sermon closed with a few words addressed especially to the graduates: "My young friends, graduates of Queen's, you look out upon that larger world to which you now pass with great expectations. You are ambitious to live a life that shall reflect credit upon your Alma Mater—a life that shall count in the onward trend of ages, you would work some deliverance in the earth ere the clouds of the valley cover your worn-out frame. Ah, let me tell you that your ambition is vain, your hope will make ashamed, unless you go forth constrained by a love that is more than human, the conscious agents of divine power, moved not from without but inspired from within by the Holy

Ghost. It is a glorious thing to believe that God is sovereign, that in the end of the day His purposes shall be realized, but it is a grander thing still to believe that God's purposes are to be realized through us. It is impossible to dull the ardour or dim the hope of one who has such a faith. Forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth unto those which are before, he presses toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ."

#### VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

ON Tuesday afternoon, April 28th, in Convocation Hall, the annual valedictories of Arts, Science and Divinity were given. Dr. Hugh Laidlaw, B.A., president of the Alma Mater, acted as chairman.

The Valedictory Address for the Arts graduating class, 1903, was delivered by Mr. J. M. MacDonald, B. A., President of the Senior Year.

The speaker pointed out that the valedictorian's task was not an easy one. Passing in review the college life of the year, his was the final message of farewell to the professors, to the college and city friends, and to the Alma Mater, on behalf of the Senior year. Not only was it the duty of the valedictorian to summarize a short but happy past, but he must be prepared to recommend any needed alterations in the college curriculum, which will result in the advancement of the students, by the development of real individuality, which will enable them to grapple more intelligently with the problem of life.

"The year '03 in Arts was organized in the Autumn of 1899, and by the process of evolution has passed

through the various phases of natural life: infancy, youth and maturity. '03 has played a foremost part in promoting a healthy, social and intellectual college life. What changes have occurred since we as freshmen four years ago entered these never to be forgotten college walls! Thanks to the city of Kingston and the liberality of private friends of the college, instead of three buildings we now have six, modern in style, spacious in dimension, and complete in every particular. Last Autumn the corner stone of Grant Hall was laid: the first building in Canada whose erection has been made possible by the voluntary and self-sacrificing efforts of students. Like every good and perfect thing which Queen's initiates, sister universities in Canada imitate. Thus the example which Queen's has set in building Grant Hall is being followed by other Canadian universities. In the same period the number of professors and instructors has increased from 53 to 71, and the number of students registered in Arts at present exceeds both the number registered in Arts at McGill, or in the University of Toronto.

But even in the moment of brightest prosperity, the angel of death called away our beloved Principal, who for twenty-five years enriched and vitalized her with the forces of his brilliant manhood, and Queen's unexampled expansion was due to him far more than to any other single man.

Great as he was as a leader of men, his loss is specially felt by the student body. Every student who knew him personally feels that he has lost in him a friend, whose unwearied interest, wise counsels, weighty but kind re-

buke, warm encouragement and generous help were of incalculable value. How well we remember his winning and commanding personality, as he passed through the college halls, smiling and nodding with gracious familiarity to those whom he met. We honoured him in life, we mourn him in death. His work was not done for a day, but for eternity.

We lament, too, the temporary retirement of Dr. Watson from his professorial duties, and trust that he may once more be with us when the fall session begins.

In the midst of these calamities, when the University most demanded vigorous action, mature experience and trained guidance, Principal Gordon has come to us to direct the destinies of Queen's. We assure you, Sir, that as students we followed Principal Grant, we will also follow you. Already you have found a place in our hearts, and we are eager to give you our earnest, active support in every effort to elevate our college. As students we feel that we have now another king to whom we may render homage and loyalty, and our parting prayer is that a kind Providence may grant you many years of useful service in the new responsibilities to which you have been called.

The question is often asked "of what advantage is the Arts Course?" In brief, its benefits are these: It directs us along such lines of studies as shall awaken and develop our faculties; it increases our capacity for work; acquaints us with the best the world has been able to do and attain. It elevates our ideals, broadens our sympathies, and, what is of the most importance, gives us the true concep-

tion of life. An Arts education gives what professional men most demand: a broad view of things, an educated judgment, a capacity to initiate, and that wider outlook which one gets from general culture rather than from special training. Such are the advantages within our reach at Queen's. Our duty is to realize them.

As a University pre-eminent in her efforts to instil her students with the broader ideal of life, we shall always revere Queen's. A distinctive feature of Queen's is the close personal contact of professor and student. As teachers their influence has been of inestimable value to us, but far more important has been their personal encouragement and advice. We hope, notwithstanding the rapid growth of our University, that the time will never come that their duties will be so exacting that the beneficial influence of personal relationship between professor and student will be lost.

But still more characteristic of Queen's is the opportunity she affords for the development of individuality. Her doors are open to all; her various societies are free and representative; no iron manacles shackles the student's individuality. Our professors, with their broad intellectual culture, have made it their constant aim to bring us face to face with the truth, and to impart to us an independent, truth-loving spirit, and an incentive to search and sift truth for ourselves.

Mr. MacDonald then made a pertinent criticism of the wanton destruction in the annual fracas in connection with the Arts Concursus, and complimented the Executive of the Alma Mater for the amicable

settlement it had made. He urged the establishment of a Board of Arbitrators, consisting of students elected annually, with full power to settle such disputes as may arise amongst the students of the different faculties. The speaker also gave a timely criticism of the comparative absence of the academic gowns in the college halls.

"In conclusion we must say farewell. To-day we halt at the parting of the ways. To-day we leave the beaten track of university life each to pursue his self-chosen path of activity in the great world about him. You, our professors, our fellow-students, our friends, go hence to come again; we as a graduating class to return no more. To-day, as never before, we feel that in a very real sense this has been our home, and, as sons parting from a mother for the field of action, our hearts are sad within us. We see the door of dissolution swing open wide before us. We have crossed the threshold of our graduation, and now we stand upon the entrance to a life beyond, full of possibilities and a corresponding measure of responsibility.

In their leave-taking the Arts Graduating class wish to acknowledge the many kindnesses which they have received during their four years in the city. They desire to express their thanks to the professors and their wives, and to the other friends in the city, for their generous and frequent hospitality. As a body whose interests are closely connected with the life of Queen's, we desire also to express our appreciation of the generosity of the financial friends of the University, for, without this assistance, the University could not carry on the work she is doing to-day.

In decades to come our Alma Mater will receive to her bosom other children, whom, through her great love, she will chasten, purify and strengthen. Year after year her professors will see fresh recruits passing before them on their way to active life, but with the same great purpose in their hearts—the pursuit of truth. But amid all these changes she will ever watch over us, jealous of her good name, delighting in our usefulness, but blushing should we prove unworthy. As we pass without, to whatever calling we may have chosen, let us carry with us a lofty ideal of life, and may our actions ever be guided by the noblest of purposes—the purpose to serve, to help the man by the wayside, to cheer the fainting hearts of men with a higher interpretation of the real, for it is in the accomplishment of noble purpose that the world is made brighter, that we approach the fulness of life, and that others through us are quickened with a new hope. The past will ever linger about us as a sweet memory. We desire not to forget it, but we must leave it behind. When there reaches us some new intelligence of Queen's prosperity and expansion we shall rejoice with her, for her best interests are ours, and we are members of a common brotherhood. Our last word is said. To Kingston, to Queen's, to our professors, to the body of undergraduate students, and to one another we say farewell.

#### SCIENCE VALEDICTORY.

The Valedictory for the Graduating Class in Science was delivered by Mr. W. K. McNeil, B.Sc., of which the Journal has made the following synopsis:

"For four years the class of '03 have stood shoulder to shoulder, labouring to fit themselves for the coveted honour of graduation. We now pass out of the University into the industrial world, recognizing fully that our education has only started. Still we feel we have a foundation firmly and truly laid, and willing to start at the foot of the ladder, we hope to reach, as many of our predecessors have done, positions of influence and trust in the engineering world.

Four years ago our class consisted of twenty-nine freshmen, the majority of whom are with us to-day. Some have left during the term but their places have been filled by students from other colleges, and if our numbers are somewhat smaller, it makes us recognize more fully than ever the difficulties that attend a course in Science. When seen in the light of experience, our failures and successes have tended to make us stronger and more fitted for the work before us.

In many respects our year has been a notable one. It is the largest graduating class in the history of the School of Mines. It is the first to graduate under new conditions of improved buildings, better facilities and enlarged staff. Since we entered college life the death of our revered Principal has taken place. Principal Grant ever kept in close touch with our department, and was always ready to help and guide us in our difficulties. Although knowing Dr. Gordon but a short time we are already assured of that interest in our work which endeared our late Principal to us. I assure Principal Gordon that the students of Science will be no less sincere in their allegiance to him than those of the other faculties. Already he has

won that love, honor and respect which every student of Queen's feels for his Principal, and we feel confident in his ability to lead on a faculty whose progress has been truly marvellous, and if at present the Science course is not all that is desired, we feel confident we have a mining course unsurpassed in this country, and we attribute this to the earnest and untiring efforts of the Faculty and Board of Management.

To every member of the Science Faculty do we express our greatest respect for their untiring efforts in our behalf, but to Dean Dupuis do we feel especially grateful. He is pleased to style himself "the old man of the university" and we feel proud to think of him as such, for he has never been too old to sympathize with the youngest student and give him assistance from his unlimited stores of experience and scholarship. The course in Mathematics is beyond the pale of our criticism. Professor Sharpe, though a young member of the Faculty, has shown such a keen appreciation of the mathematical requirements of the engineer that we have nothing but the greatest eulogies to offer him.

In the matter of Mineralogy it is perhaps unnecessary to state that we have a course that from a practical standpoint is unsurpassed in any Canadian university. Thorough and complete to the last degree, it forms a bed-rock of a miner's education and without which the mining engineer would be at a loss.

In Professor Nicol the College has a man of whom it may well be proud, untiring in his effort, capable and unselfish, he has practically made the course in Mineralogy, and the new

Mineralogy building, we feel sure, it improvement is possible, will culminate his successful efforts. In Chemistry there are three demonstrators and a lecturer, and all that is essential is the efficiency of that class.

In Electrical Engineering we feel that Queen's is fast approaching an important position amongst the other colleges, and we cannot let the opportunity pass without tendering to Professor Gill the assurance that his efforts have been more than appreciated and that his energies and labours have won the esteem and confidence of the students.

The raising of the matriculation standing is of the highest importance, and we commend it to the consideration of the Faculty.

In conclusion we wish to say that in comparison with other colleges we feel that we have a course inferior to none, and by the rapid strides it has made and the increased attendance each year, the work of the School of Mines is recognized outside the college halls.

In bidding farewell to our professors we part from those who have always taken a deep personal interest in the students, and we carry with us the fondest memories and best wishes for our professors, Alma Mater and honoured Principal, and we feel that Queen's has equipped us as well as any other college in the Dominion could have done, and we are proud to be enrolled amongst the graduates of Queen's University.

To the citizens of Kingston we can inadequately express our thanks for the many kindnesses received at their hands, in their efforts to make our life while among them as pleasant as possible.



## MEDALLISTS

And now, fellow classmates, I have tried to express your feelings. For four years we have been united by the bond of good-fellowship, sharing each other's successes and failures, and in bidding you farewell we feel that the bonds of friendship which united us here are not broken on Convocation Day. We now go forth on our various paths perhaps to meet no more, but our Alma Mater will not be forgotten, and in remembering we will be true to ourselves and thus be true to Queen's.

#### FAREWELL.

#### DIVINITY VALEDICTORY.

THE Valedictory for Divinity was given by Mr. J. S. Ferguson, B. A., who spoke as follows:

*Mr. Chancellor, Principal and Professors, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-students:*

I believe that you all would like us to speak out plainly how things appear to us, so that you may be able to judge the trend of the world in which we live, and especially you, professors, because you desire to feel the pulse of the student life, that you may remedy our weakness and guide us in the right way.

I do not look upon theology as a study in which Divinity Hall alone is engaged; nor do I look upon my theological course as confined to three years spent in one department. All honest, thoughtful study in any department, to my mind, is the study of theology; for it is seeking to ascertain the facts about life and the world around us, seeking to know something of God and man and their relationships. In such a study all true men

find a fellowship no matter in what special field they may be at work. The man that follows the plough and lives close to the heart of kindly nature, who in faith scatters the various seeds upon the rich soil, and sees them bring forth fruit each after its kind, may have a sweeter and truer theology than the man who has learned by rote complex dogmas and elaborate statements of the faith. So when I speak to-day as a final year Divinity student, I speak of the seven years spent in Arts, Science and Divinity. This is the real theological course at Queen's. In our early years you taught us that to enter into the Kingdom of Truth we must become as little children; that a man can never become anything until he lays aside false preconceptions and prejudices, and with open mind and honest heart, patiently and persistently asks, knocks and seeks; then and only then will he find what is of worth, and enter into the Kingdom of Truth.

The essence of faith is to be ready to examine fearlessly all things and to hold fast that which is good; not to feel that we must drag everything forward by the neck and insist upon its proving our theory or our father's theory. You have taught us to reverence and care only for what is true and to throw aside any idea that will not square with the fact. In this way only can we reverence God and show our faith in Him. In our study of literature we learned to ask ourselves, "Does the writer interpret life truly, does he see with open eye into the heart of things?" and this is ever our standard whether we read Wordsworth, Isaiah or Paul.



Teachers who are of any value are those who have such faith in the world that they are ready to examine anything to find out what is true; men who have seen visions and have living personalities; men of humble sympathetic spirit who take us by the hand and lead us from trembling childhood up towards sturdy manhood; men who create in us not a love for mere theories and systems, but a quick tender sympathy for human life, who make us realize that the problem of our being is to know how to serve man most; not to be a mere law of evolution but to become a conscious living evolution ourselves, whose aim is to produce the highest type of life, the one and only kind of dignity—the dignity of the Spirit that was in the noblest life this world has ever seen. This is the ideal you have sought to give us, and any other is not worthy of our Alma Mater.

What, as we look back, have been the hardest difficulties that you as professors have to meet and that we have to struggle against? A poor preliminary preparation and a haste to get classes off. For this we are not entirely to blame. It is due to the false ideas of education in Public and High schools, and which also shows itself here and there in Universities. But the only vital power is the living grasp of ideas. They must enter into the warp and woof of our nature if they are to be any good. So one great lesson for a student to learn is to take few classes and have plenty of time for reflection. We are living our life here and now. This is the springtime when care, patience and toil counts, and our harvest time is always with us. Rush and careless-

ness must find no place in Queen's; we have a high name to keep.

But now we must speak more especially of our last three years. All history and poetry and science—all truth is a revelation of God. But here especially we deal with the literature of the Old and New Testaments. We study the great movement and the great men of the Hebrew race who in their day stood by their highest visions. We study the Christian movement, its greatest men, its principles, its stages of decay and rheumatic dogmatism, and its inherent life ever bursting forth in new forms, and laying hold of the minds and hearts of men. We seek to find what is vital in it all. There is no narrow sectarianism in our Hall. It has the spirit of the hero and the prophet who from this place for twenty-five years spoke forth to the world what his Lord said unto him. He had a battle to fight, at times, even against the Church, and so will all true disciples of his who have his spirit of intenseness and passion for the real and the true.

We live in a great day. Man is feeling his individual freedom perhaps more than ever and at the same time is realizing what responsibility and service such freedom means. People are beginning to catch somewhat of Paul's truth when he said "Each man must be fully persuaded in his own mind." There is no true Queen's professor that wants his student to ape him or to be his parrot. He wants his student to be true to his own inner conviction. Each man must have his own theology. This must be his own highest thoughts and experiences. It must be a growing theology if he be true to himself, and

if not his theology is dead, and he is lifeless. We do not want men seeking to square their interpretations of doctrine with Confessions of Faith or even with apostles' creeds. Every true man must give his own revelation to his day and generation.

There is no substitute for Christianity, because it meets all the facts of life and satisfies the needs of one's being. What we want then is not some new or different thing, but a clearer grasp and fuller realization of the old which is ever new. Reverent criticism has redeemed the Old Testament and has made it a mine of inexhaustible worth. It has become a living thing, a fountain of perpetual inspiration, a means of sweet communion with the noblest men of old, who loved righteousness with such a worthy passion of self-abandonment, that true men in all ages have felt in them a living power and inspiration. This great storehouse of literature is now being adjusted and placed in its proper setting so that we can understand what these men meant when they wrote and spoke. This is Higher Criticism, and surely this is the only fair and square thing to do with any man, let alone the only method becoming rational men and women. Truth-loving men of to-day, especially those who have realized most deeply the value and significance of the Scriptures welcome all tests that can be applied to discover the truth. They glory in the fact that the bible is a book that creates discussion and makes men think; for this means life and growth. This is the living water, the running brook, that carries refreshment to every one that drinks. Some have thought to transform this living stream into a dead, unruffled pool, coat-

ed over with a thick green slime of dead traditionalism, from which many thirsty souls have turned away and others who have drunk, been turned away more sickly. But the fountain of the Old Testament is being cleared and its great life-giving power is gushing forth, sweeping aside the rubbish and carrying wholesome strength to many yearning hearts. In this difficult and delicate task Queen's is giving the world a great service for which many will yet rise up and call her blessed.

The prophets' power of old was the passionate but clear and simple expression of a living idea, related to the needs of his own time. To be fair to them and to get the power that was in them we must with toil find out just what they meant. Their limitations or imperfect grasp of principles, were but a prophecy of a future clearer grasp and fuller realization. Their every word is not to be taken literally, for the letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive. We must penetrate to their root idea and find the essential principle and in our day unfold it still more fully and give its application a wider range. There are honest, fearless souls to-day famishing for food. The Old and New Testaments will help to satisfy in an ever deeper sense the yearnings in the heart of man. It is the richest literature we know,—the survival of the fittest.

We leave these halls with the resolve to speak forth out of our own souls the highest and best we know, in the simplest and clearest language of to-day; to hate all Cant, and Sham; to try and be men and serve with you in fearless faith and earnest toil under the banner of the Prince of Truth.

J. S. FERGUSON.

# CONVOCATION.

ON Wednesday afternoon, April 29th, the sixty-second convocation of Queen's University took place in the City Hall. The Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., presided, and on the platform were the members of the Faculty, the University Council, representatives from the City Council, the local clergy, and others.

The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Chaplain, Murdoch MacKinnon, M.A., pastor of Park Street Presbyterian Church, Halifax. Then followed the presentation of prizes and scholarships by the Chancellor. After the distribution of gold medals by the various professors and the lauration of the graduates, the honorary degrees were conferred.

The following were the addresses delivered:

The Chancellor, Sir Sandford Fleming, made the following announcement:

"More than a year ago, in connection with Queen's Alumni Conference, a prize of \$250, open to all Canadians, was offered for the best essays on a subject of much permanent interest to the whole community. A notice was published in the press setting forth the terms and conditions of the competition, viz: "How can Canadian Universities best benefit the cause of Journalism, as a means of moulding and elevating public opinion in the Dominion?"

"The judges: The donor, the principals of McGill, Queen's, and University College, Toronto, and J. S. Willison, representing the Canadian Press Association.

"The conditions: Competitors are required to send their essays on or before December 1st, 1902, to the Registrar of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.," signed with a motto along with a sealed envelope containing name and address. Essays must not exceed eight, or at most ten thousand words in length.

"The prize of \$250 may be given, at the discretion of the judges, to one, or may be divided between two or three of the competitors.

"The essay or essays adjudged worthy are to be read in public at the Alumni Conference of Queen's in February, 1903.

"On December 1st, 1902, thirty-two essays were received. The next step was to have them read and compared, and it proved no easy task for each of the judges to examine them and reach a common opinion as to their merits. It was intended that the "essays adjudged worthy" should be read in public at the Alumni Conference last February, but the judges found it impossible to complete their examination with sufficient care before the conference was held.

"Among the thirty-two essays received there are many of high merit, possibly more than from one-third to one-half of the whole may be so characterized, and it may be doubted if ever before so many admirable essays on this particular subject have been gathered together. It is felt, therefore, desirable in the general interests that they should be put in some permanent form, and it is proposed to publish them, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made.

"Among the essays of high merit the judges have decided to award the

money prize in equal parts to the writers of the two essays bearing the mottos "Si Je Puis," and "Transeunt Nubes, Manet, Caelum."

The seals of the envelopes bearing those mottos were broken at this stage of the proceedings, when it was found that the writers of these two essays, regarded of equal merit, were A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., 59 Borden St., Toronto, and William Houston, M.A., Education Department, Toronto. Accordingly it was declared by the Chancellor that the prize of \$250 would be equally divided between these two gentlemen.

As indicated, it is proposed to make a selection of ten or more essays, in addition to the two specially chosen, for publication in book form. It is felt that this course will be generally acceptable, but should the writer of any essay object, he will be good enough to inform the registrar before the end of May.

The following is a list of the mottos attached to the essays:

1, Experimentia Docet; 2, Spero Meliora; 3, Eureka; 4, World Wide; 5, Brevity is the Soul of Wit; 6, Per Aspera Ad Alta; 7, Referendum; 8, Scribe; 9, Honesty is the best policy; 10, Argus; 11, Deligite Meritatem, 12, Ideals in a University; 13, Rem tene, verba sequentur; 14, Alma Mater; 15, Thorough; 16, Journalist; 17, Canadian; 18, Virtus in Actione Consistit; 19, Lege et Age; 20, Ora et Labora; 21, Si Je Puis; 22, Nec Tamen Consumebatur; 23, Stet; 24, Transeunt nubes, manet, caelum; 25, Manibus date lilia plenis, Spargam purpureos flores; 26, Fortuna Favente Dei; 27, All that glistens is not gold; 28, "That man's the best conservative,

that lops the mouldering branch away; 29, Veteran; 30, Excelsior—plusque; 31, Tribune; 32, Honesty is the best policy."

Professor Cappon in presenting Prof. Robertson for the degree of L. D., spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour to present to you as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, Prof. James Wilson Robertson, Dominion commissioner of Agriculture.

"Prof. Robertson's name has been well known now for many years to the people of Canada as that of a very eminent teacher and a leading authority on the subject of agricultural education. Prof. Robertson has been a great teacher in the broadest and perhaps the best sense of the word. His work, it is true, has not lain so much in the class-room or the academic chair. His classes and his students have not consisted of young gentlemen eager to learn the theories of Plato or understand the laws of crystallization. He has not had so much to do with the terrible processes of passing and plucking, with which so many of this audience are very familiar. His students have been the farmers of Ontario, of Quebec, of New Brunswick, and the other provinces of the Dominion. And perhaps it is to them that you should go if you wish to hear *the warmest, the sincerest and most intelligent tributes* to his worth. The honour which you propose to confer on Prof. Robertson to-day will be appreciated, I am sure, by the country generally, but by no section more than by the farmers of Canada.

Most of us who have only a slight and casual connection with agricultur-

al affairs, recognize in a vague way that the character of Canadian farming has greatly improved of late years and that the growth of Canadian agricultural exports has vastly increased. We know this in a vague way: we know that our butter is better than it used to be and that our cheese is of a superior and more stable quality, that it has begun to take a higher place in the British market than that of America and many other cheese producing countries. We know also that we have to pay nearly 50 per cent. more than we used to do for our poultry, for the turkeys and chickens we use. That is perhaps a disagreeable fact to most of us, but it may *partly console us* to reflect that the reason of that is that our Canadian farmer has learned of late years how to prepare *his fowls for the outside markets by scientific breeding and fattening*, and that therefore *the increased price we have to pay* means the greatly increased capacity of Canada as an exporting country and the greatly increased prosperity of our agricultural population.

We know all these things in a general way; but perhaps we are apt to overlook and *forget the immense persistent educational effort* which was necessary to effect this universal improvement in dairy farming throughout Canada. Such *great and general effects are not produced* without corresponding exertions on the part of some one.

No doubt many have contributed to this great work. The Liberal party claims its part in it. The Conservative claims its part in it. And no doubt both have had their share. But I believe, sir, the man whom I have

the honour of presenting to you to-day has had more to do with it than any other individual in Canada.

"I do not know that I can claim for him the merit of being an original scientific discoverer; but I can claim *for him* the faculty, which is not less noble and not less worthy of recognition, of being able to realize in a practical way and on a great national scale the most advanced and enlightened ideas of the age on the subject of agricultural education. He has shown himself to be a man who can convince and inspire a whole nation in this field. You may get *many* men with a theoretic capacity for ventilating ideas before you get *one* man with such superior capacity for embodying them in a practical form. Prof. Robertson's career, even in its bare outlines, is a sufficient testimony to his worth. Seventeen years ago he was appointed Professor at the Agricultural College at Guelph, where he did excellent work. Four years later (1890) he was made First Dairy Commissioner in connection with the Central Experimental Farm; and a few years ago he was raised to his present position of Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, a position which entails on him the supervision of every experimental farm in the Dominion. I believe there is one for each province—and of every Dominion Dairy School in Canada.

I do not think I am beyond the mark in saying that there is hardly a district in our wide Dominion where his helping and guiding hand has not been felt. Here in Kingston, when our Dairy School was established some years ago, the man to whom the late Principal Grant turned to for advice and help in connection with it

was Prof. Robertson; he has been ever since a kind of permanent adviser of the Board of Governors.

"So too, in 1899, when Sir William C. Macdonald, of Montreal, took in hand his great scheme of establishing manual training in the Public schools of Canada, Prof. Robertson was the man to whom he entrusted its organization; and it was he who suggested and inaugurated the celebrated plan for the improvement of crops by the systematic selection of seed grain on the farms throughout Canada.

"Amongst Prof. Robertson's many labours for Canada, perhaps not the least important is the scheme which he is now advocating for the improvement of education in the rural districts. This is what is known as the Consolidated School System. Under our present system many of the smaller rural schools in Canada give a very poor and inadequate education to Canadian children. They are poorly equipped in every respect and furnish very defective courses of study and methods of training. Prof. Robertson's plan is to substitute a kind of district or local centralization, which will provide one really good school within a radius of four or five miles everywhere, to which children will be conveyed by means of public school vans. In this school the children will come into contact with a higher class of teacher and the latest and most efficient methods of instruction will be employed. The scheme has certainly some very promising features, and it is a good argument in its favour that Prof. Robertson has been able to persuade the Legislature of Nova Scotia to vote a large sum, \$2,000 in every county, for its adoption.

"These, sir, are but hints at the wide and multifarious nature of the educational work which Prof. Robertson has been carrying on in Canada. His part in the practical education and development of Canada has been a very conspicuous one; and he is none the less a great teacher and worthy of any honour the University can bestow, that the field in which he works is not that of antiquities or literature, or pure science, but the practical scientific equipment of a great agricultural country like Canada for its work. I have much pleasure, Mr. Chancellor, in presenting to you Prof. Robertson as a worthy subject for the degree of Doctor of Laws from Queen's University."

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In presenting Professor Fernow for the degree of LL.D., Dr. Goodwin made the following address:

"Mr. Chancellor—I have the honour of asking you to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws *in absentia* on Professor Bernard Eduard Fernow, Director of the New York State College of Forestry. A German by birth, Professor Fernow enjoyed the advantages of the broad and thorough education of the *gymnasium*, followed by a course in a forestry school. Those who had their imaginations stirred last January by his vivid presentation of the forest's struggle with its environment will understand with what zest and enthusiasm the young German entered upon the New World life when he came to America twenty-five years ago. Mr. Fernow found, however, that there was no demand in the United States or in Canada for his services as a forest engineer. The profession was unknown. The very

word "forestry" was absent from the dictionaries. He began his life work of creating the demand. We soon hear of him as a surveyor and forest ranger, living with his young wife in a log cabin in the backwoods, showing even then the quick adaptability to circumstances, the keen appreciation of situations, and the industry which have been such potent factors in his success. When the American Forestry Association held its first meeting in Quebec in 1884, Mr. Fernow read a paper and showed a command of our language surprising in one who had been so short a time among English-speaking people. On that occasion he made such an impression upon the chief of one of our Dominion Departments that an effort was made to secure his appointment to a position in Canada. But it was not to be.

"In a few years he had so far succeeded in the United States that the Federal Government created a Division of Forestry of which Mr. Fernow was made chief. He now had larger opportunities for the exercise of his abilities, and his influence was made felt over the whole Republic. By annual reports, bulletins, lectures, and conferences he has created a strong public opinion in favour of economy in the use of forests, culminating in a system of forestry education and demonstration which is now widespread. In thus leading the people of the United States from the old ways into the new there were many occasions requiring skilful diplomacy, in which Professor Fernow was not found wanting.

"When in 1898 the Government of New York State decided to establish a school of Forestry in connection with

Cornell University, Professor Fernow was selected as Director, and was given charge also of the demonstration forest of 30,000 acres in the Adirondacks. With an annual grant of \$10,000 and a working capital of \$30,000, he undertook this double responsibility. With characteristic energy and tact he has made a complete success of the college, and by his administration of the experimental forest has won to the cause of forestry all but a few enthusiasts who have mixed up sport and æsthetics with economics.

"In 1894 Professor Fernow lectured in Ottawa before the Royal Society. His lecture made a profound impression, and from it may be dated Canadian interest in forestry education. In January, 1901, he took part in the conference on Forestry education held there, and again last January he gave us the best kind of help in establishing the department of forestry, contributing the first course of lectures on the subject delivered in Canada.

"It is fitting, Sir Sandford, that Queen's should confer this honour on Professor Fernow in the year in which this educational advance has been made, largely owing to his generous assistance. He would gladly be with us to receive it, were it not that his duties require his presence elsewhere."

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Mr. Thomson was presented for the honorary degree of LL.D. by Professor Dupuis, who spoke as follows:

"*Mr. Chancellor*,—To show that Queen's University is not provincial but national and intercolonial, I ask you to accompany me to the opposite side of the world, to the land of Aus-

tralia, where I wish to present to you Mr. James Park Thomson.

"Gold medallist, and Hon. F.R.S.C. (Ed.), and Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia, with many other scientific connections; as a gentleman well deserving of the degree of LL.D. at your hands.

"Mr. Thomson is probably the most distinguished geographer and naturalist in Australia. His publications on physical phenomena, on scientific matters of greatest interest in his own country, and on the geography and general characteristics of the outlying islands, are so numerous as to indicate that he has not only a great faculty for work, but also an untiring industry.

"At the adjourned meeting and Conversat. of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, held in Queenston, July 27, 1900, a foundation gold medal was established, not by Mr. Thomson, but bearing his name, in recognition of his eminent services gratuitously rendered to the Society and to geographical science.

"I have much pleasure, sir, in presenting the name of a man so highly honoured amongst the leading scientific men of his own country."

Reverend Archibald Duff, of Bradford, England, was presented for the degree of D.D. *honoris causæ* by the Rev. Professor Jordan. He stated that our late revered Principal reviewed the thesis presented by Dr. Duff Atonement before Christ." Dr. Grant said at that time that here was a note of spring, and it told of a coming summer of entirely new life fed by Old Testament study.

The following brief sketch of his career will show that this prophecy has been amply fulfilled. Archibald Duff was born at Froserburgh, Aberdeenshire, in 1845. He came to Canada with his parents in 1856; his father, the Reverend A. Duff, D.D., was pastor at Cowansville and Sherbrooke, Que. He was educated at home and at Dunham Academy. Having gained a Governor's Scholarship he began his studies at McGill University in 1860; from McGill University he received by examination the following degrees: B.A. in 1864, with First Class Honours and Gold Medal in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; M.A. in 1867, and LL.D. in 1881. He also received the degree of B.D. from Andover Theological Seminary. From 1872 to 1875 Professor Duff studied in Germany, spending two years in Halle and one year in Göttingen. After his return from Germany he lectured on Biblical studies in the Congregational College, Montreal, and supplied for a time the place of the Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in McGill University, while for two years he lectured on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Applied Science Department of that institution. In 1878 Mr. Duff was appointed Professor of Old Testament Theology in Airedale College, Bradford (now the United College), where he has laboured successfully ever since. He has proved himself to be an inspiring as well as instructive teacher. In 1893 he was elected Chairman of the Yorkshire Union representing about three hundred members. He has been active in the field of Theological literature; a few of his most important works are Old Testament Theology, 2 vols. (A. & C.



Black), Hebrew Religion and Ethics (Scribner), Introduction to Hebrew Grammar, &c., &c.

Among the many students who have begun their Hebrew studies under Dr. Duff we may mention the names of Professor Jordan of Queen's, and Professor Craig of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Rev. D.W. Morrison, of Ormstown, Quebec, was presented for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, by Rev. Dr. Ross, Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Criticism. Rev. Dr. Ross made the following address:

"Mr. Chancellor,—Mr. Morrison, whom I have the honour of presenting to you, is a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, whence he came to Canada in his boyhood. He received his preliminary education under the Scottish parochial school system, which did so much to kindle the desire for learning in the minds of ingenuous youth, and stimulate them to aim at a University career. After the experience of a few years pioneering in the Canadian forests, he prosecuted his studies in St. Francis College, Richmond, and entered McGill University, where he acquitted himself with distinction, and graduated in 1870 as B.A., with first class honours in English Literature. He received his Theological training under your illustrious predecessor, the first Chancellor of this University, the late Dr. Cook, Principal of Morrin College. There is a tradition that President Garfield said on one occasion that in his estimation Mark Hopkins sitting at one end of a log lecturing to a student at the other end would constitute a University. With equal

truth might the same sentiment be expressed regarding Dr. Cook, who, during the brief period that he acted as Principal of Queen's, left the stamp of his commanding and forceful spirit upon it. To him Mr. Morrison acknowledges himself indebted to a degree that words cannot express, for during all the years of his ministerial work he has drawn inspiration from the memory of the incisive and profound prelections of that great Master of Theology. After the completion of his academic preparation he took charge of a Mission church in Montreal until he received an invitation to become pastor of the large and influential congregation of Ormston, on the banks of the historic Chateauguay, where he has remained until this day, labouring with abounding success among a highly intelligent and appreciative people. It is no small testimony to his personal worth and to his ministerial efficiency that he has steadily grown in the confidence and affection of the community whose educational and social interests, as well as moral and spiritual welfare, he has for more than 29 years been spending himself in promoting. This is a phenomenon as rare as it is beautiful, and furnishes an impressive object lesson in an age when there is such a spirit of restlessness upon the part of both ministers and people, and it merits special recognition from a seat of learning like this. On behalf of the Senate, it affords me much gratification to present to you one whom I have known since his student days, and who for a number of years was a co-presbyter, that he may receive at your hands the distinction which the Senate resolved to confer upon him."

Rev. A. McLean, Blyth, Ontario, was presented by Dr. Thomson, of Sarnia, to the Chancellor for the honorary degree of D.D. The following is a short sketch of his career:

The Rev. A. McLean graduated from Knox College thirty-seven years ago. A few months afterwards he received two unanimous calls, one from the town of Barrie, the other from Blyth and Belgravie. Mr. McLean accepted the latter and has remained ever since loyal to his first choice. In 1877 the two congregations were able to maintain a separate existence. Mr. McLean then concentrated his services on the Blyth congregation which has flourished under his care. In 1869, two and a half years after his ordination, Mr. McLean was appointed Clerk of the Presbytery, which office he still holds. In 1890 the Synod of London and Hamilton honoured him by electing him to the Moderator's chair. Mr. McLean has been remarkably successful in his efforts to guide and help the young people committed to his care. Some of those who have passed through his school and Young People's Society are now holding honourable positions in the ministry and elsewhere. Mr. McLean is a type of a faithful, and in the best sense successful Presbyterian Minister.

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PRINCIPAL GORDON'S ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES.

Principal Gordon, on rising to speak, received the great ovation of the day. The students who throughout the proceedings were distinguished by their silence, gave the Principal a rousing reception. On the various public occasions that the Principal has spoken he has made a profound impression.

and his remarks are awaited with interest both within and without the College walls.

His address is substantially as follows:

*Mr. Chancellor, Graduates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*

"After the various exercises which we have witnessed, I fear that anything I may say can have but little interest and at this hour may even tax your patience, and yet, on this the first general Convocation of the University at which I am permitted as Principal to be present, I cannot refuse to make some remarks to the graduates. We all unite in congratulating those who have successfully passed their examinations, and we sympathize with those who have failed, reminding them in the words of Browning that we "fall to rise, are baffled to fight better."

"On such an occasion, I am of necessity reminded of him who for twenty-five years was a familiar figure at Convocation, our late Principal. There was an expression that Principal Grant often used; most of you may have heard it from him, the familiar quotation from Shakespeare,

"To thine own self be true

And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not then prove false to any man."

Let me urge upon each one who is going out as a graduate of Queen's "To thine own self be true." You have been acquiring information here for years, growing familiar with some of the richest of human thought and of human achievement. Examinations have tested what you know, and also what you do not know; and you can probably echo the confession of Sir

Walter Scott, who said that, whenever he tried to write upon any subject, he found himself "hampered with ignorance."

"But, however well informed you may have become and even though you know as much as you thought you did in your freshman year, yet a University education does not mean mere acquisition of knowledge. It means development of faculty, increase of mental and moral power, a well trained judgment, broad views, wide sympathies, largely enriched nature, so that you should be more and be capable of more than when your college course began. Now, be true to this larger, better self of which you have become conscious. Not by imitating others, by echoing their opinions or copying their ways, but by stirring up the gift that is in yourself can you do the work or play the part that is designed for you. It is well for children to imitate. This is their way of learning, their way of becoming conscious of their own ability. Froebel says that what a child imitates he is trying to understand. To copy the action of another is the child's way of learning what that action means, and of finding out his own power to do the same. But it is childish to go on imitating. Having found out something of our own powers, progress is to be made by cultivating them. If God has a wise and loving purpose in creating us and in giving us the powers which we possess, we may be sure that He will use us according to what we are and not according to what other men are. It is not vanity, but faith that would assume we must have some distinctive worth to God, some fitness for one work rather than for

another, and it is by being true to ourselves that we can fulfil this work. Has not all human progress been achieved in this way, by men being true to their own better nature, true to the light that was in them? The sources of human advancement are personal not physical. We speak of the development of our race from a rude ancestry, but every step of that past progress was due to personal forces, and every one who did the special work that he was distinctively qualified to do, not copying another but contributing his very own, helped on that march of progress. In every case the path which led to larger possessions for the race was pointed out by some person, and a human hand has opened every door by which, age after age, the nations have entered on their increasing inheritance. If, for instance, we should trace the progress from the rude stone age of distant ancestors, we would find that every invention which has added to our material comfort has been due to some person who was true to himself by stirring up his own peculiar gift. Every tool, from the primitive flint axe to the equipment of the modern machine shop, every sailing craft, from the original dug-out to the Atlantic greyhound, every move made towards harnessing the forces of wind and water, of steam and electricity, every step in the increasing dominion over forest and field and mine and sea has been due to personal influence. At every point where even the very least advance was made there stood some person trying to be true to himself, with faith enough to attempt what had been hitherto untried and to originate where others had been content to imitate.

"What is true of material achievement is even more manifestly true of mental and moral progress. If we could trace the origin of every thought that is stored in the pages of some vast library, or of every conception of beauty that is expressed in some great Art gallery, we would of course at once be led to a personal source; for behind every thought that is there recorded must have stood some thinker; and it is by the thinkers who have given such contributions as they could that the vast fabric of human knowledge has in the course of centuries been slowly reared. Thus, too, the moral progress of mankind has been won by those who were true to themselves. Men have been brave enough to call in question long accepted statements, because to them these statements no longer seemed to be true. They have been brave enough to oppose some long existing custom because this custom seemed to them to be wrong. And so with our freedom and our religion, as with our commerce and our material comforts, the sources are personal and everyone who in his separate life has been true to the light that came to him, obedient to the heavenly vision, has helped on the chariot wheels of progress.

"Now this is, or ought to be, one result of University training. Every community needs educated leadership, and true education should develop faculty, should give breadth of outlook and of sympathy, should enable one to be true to himself in the honest formation of his opinions and in fearlessly carrying out his own sincere convictions.

"You who are leaving the College halls to-day as graduates will enter

upon various vocations, but in each you can fulfil the summons "To thine own self be true." Some go forth to be Ministers of the Gospel and some as teachers. In each of these callings it is clear that we can fulfil our duty only by being true to our own better self. Some of you will become engineers. In that profession there are wide openings for talent, but wider still for strict integrity. Some leave for the humbler yet more important work of home building. These will discharge their duty not by maintaining a conceited reserve but by helping those who had not the advantage of college training, by brightening the lives of those round about them, by letting them share the pleasures of literature and art, by helping to raise them to the same levels on which they themselves are standing. And they who in their different callings are thus true to their better self will best maintain the name and promote the interests of their Alma Mater. To thine own self be true, and then there will be no room for doubt or fear about your being true to Queen's."

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### Book Reviews.

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"SAWDUST AND FISH LIFE."

By A. P. Knight, M.A., M.D., Professor of Animal Biology, Queen's University, Kingston.

THIS booklet, reprinted from the Transactions of the Canadian Institute, vol. VII, throws a good deal of light on the question, "Is sawdust injurious to fish life?"—a question that has been before the Canadian public for more than forty years, and has frequently been the subject of legislative enactments. It has been a

bone of contention between sportsmen and lumbermen for years, the former asserting that the method pursued by the lumbermen of disposing of mill refuse was rapidly depleting the rivers of game fish—the latter objecting to building costly kilns for consuming the rubbish from the mills.

By a series of carefully conducted and very interesting experiments carried on in the laboratory, extending at intervals over a period of several years, and especially by observations made on the banks of a sawdust contaminated river—the Bonnechere, in Renfrew County, Ont. Dr. Knight has collected much valuable information, all of which goes to show that while undoubtedly the dumping of mill refuse into the streams does have an effect on the purity of the water, the evil effects have been over-estimated. Quotations are made from articles that have appeared in such journals as *Forest and Stream*, showing that streams that have been contaminated with sawdust for a century continue to furnish for devotees of Isaac Walton's art specimens of the brook trout, the most fastidious perhaps of the game fishes so far as the purity of water is concerned. Dr. Knight's experiments, however, show clearly that under certain conditions chemical substances, the contents of the wood cells, extracted from sawdust of various kinds of trees do have a fatal effect on fish life. In cases where the extracted matter is largely diluted and the rate of flow of the stream rapid, the effects are not so noticeable, but where the rate of flow is slow and the sawdust accumulates in stagnant pools, the effect may be as serious as the most ardent sportsmen has painted

them. The experiments showed that while wood in the form of logs or boards floats, sawdust, particularly when fine rapidly sinks in water that is slightly agitated. The rate of sinking differs for the sawdust of various woods. The amount of poisonous material present in cedar sawdust seems remarkable. Water that had been in contact with the sawdust after it had been leached thirteen times, still proved fatal to bass fry in fifteen minutes, and even the sixteenth extract proved fatal in two hours.

By numerous experiments it was shown that sawdust continues for a long period to give out poisonous extracts, and the sawdust from pine and cedar is more fatal than that from hemlock, maple, ash, oak and elm. The sawdust from the body of the log is more fatal than that from the bark. Whether sawdust will drive the fish from a certain river will depend mainly on two conditions, namely, (1) the amount of sawdust, and (2) the volume of water. In large rivers like the Ottawa it is difficult to see how any harm can be done by sawdust. In a small stream, with many mills located along its banks, and each pouring its refuse into a limited volume of water, it is quite conceivable that game fish might be completely exterminated. But no river can be pronounced off-hand as fatal to fish life. Other conditions besides the two mentioned above come in to modify the effects of the wood extracts. Prominent among these are sunlight and shade, the presence or absence of forest, and, above all, unrestrained and persistent overfishing by the ubiquitous small boy and the professional pot-hunter.

The pamphlet will be specially interesting to both the lumberman and

the angler, A copy of it can be had by applying to The Editor, Medical Quarterly, Kingston, Ont.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM PIERCE TO McKinley.

By T. G. Marquis, M. A., Britain, W. & R. Chambers, Canada and United States, Linscote Pub. Company.

It is not yet many years since Mr. Marquis graduated, but we question whether many graduates of Queen's can show so much literary work done in so short a period. Notwithstanding that during about a decade of that time he was mainly occupied as a successful teacher of English, and for the latter half of it as Principal of Brockville Collegiate Institute, which has sent so many good students to Queen's. In addition to his early collaboration with Miss Machar in the "Stories of New France," he has successively published "Marguerite de Roberval," a romance of early Canadian history, "Canadians on Kopje and Veldt," and an interesting "Life of Earl Roberts," published last year.

The present volume is the twenty-first of a "Nineteenth Century" series, telling "the story of human progress and the great events of the century," which he is engaged in editing, along with Justin McCarthy and others, for Messrs. Chambers, in Britain, and the Linscote Publishing Company in Canada.

This book, like the "Stories of New France," aims at grouping the history of a period round the personality of those who may, speaking generally, be regarded as the representatives, if not the makers of that history. In his admirable introductory chapter Mr. Marquis refers to the example of such masters of history-writing as Carlyle and Green, in revealing to us

"the living souls about whom cluster the facts of history." "In the same way," he says, "to make the modern world live, it is necessary to know the men and women who have made its history. Disraeli and Gladstone and Chamberlain are modern England. And so with the United States . . . to grasp the spirit that animates the nation it is only necessary to study the lives of the Presidents, who are at once typical Americans and embodiments of the popular mind."

This is at least so far true that those of us who have not the time to study in detail the history of the neighboring Republic during the last half century in which the young giant has made such strides toward maturity, may be glad to avail ourselves of the rapid bird's eye view which Mr. Marquis gives us of that eventful epoch. We may trace with him the gradual unfolding of the great issues which culminated in two of the great wars of the century, and see that he trend of events made such a culmination inevitable. In days when the rapid passage of events seems to crowd even recent history into the background, and confuse its sharpness of outline, it is well to be reminded that, even in the time of President Pierce, there was a Clayton Bulwer treaty question, and a Cuban question; and that an official diplomatic utterance then declared that "our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation." It is still more interesting to trace the "divinity that shapes our ends," in the history of the rugged hero and martyr, Abraham Lincoln, the firmest of all the American pres-

idents, and gentle withal." It is impossible to read the rapid record of his life and administration without being convinced that he was as truly God-chosen and almost unconscious instrument of a great end as was Cyrus of old. For, unlike our own Wilberforce, *his primary* aim was not the extinction of the great curse of slavery, but the salvation of the American Union. Although he was elected mainly by the votes of the Abolitionists, he avowed to Horace Greeley, early in the war, "My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or to destroy slavery." He had believed in gradual emancipation, yet the decisive beating of Antietam compelled him to feel that the moment had come for the issue of his preliminary emancipation edict. Nevertheless, as Mr. Marquis says, "the spirit that animated Abraham Lincoln was the spirit of the Abolitionist party as a whole," and his unique personality was the expression of its ideals and sacrifices. We regret that space limits do not permit a more extended notice of a book which for intrinsic interest should find many readers.

... THE ECONOMICS OF FORESTRY.

By Prof. Fernow. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

This is a volume of the Library of Economics and Politics, and is especially interesting and important as being the first work in English on the subject. The volume contains full discussions of such questions as forestry sources, forestry industries, and forest policy, besides containing valuable information in a number of appendices including Canadian statistics. It is regretted that owing to lack of space

we cannot review Professor Fernow's book as fully as its importance deserves.

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The Kingston branch, under the capable managership of Mr. D. A. Shaw, needs no introduction to the students of Queen's or the citizens of Kingston. Wood's Fair is the headquarters in Kingston for specialties, such as candy, stationery, notions, toys, crockery, etc., etc. The local manager appreciates the value of the JOURNAL as an advertising medium, which is a very suggestive fact to other advertisers.

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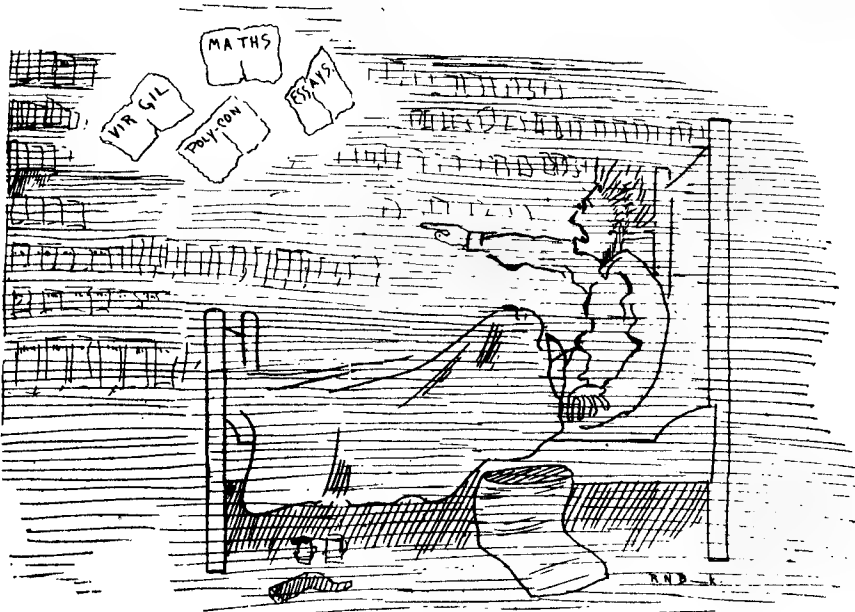
The JOURNAL learns with much pleasure of the honor conferred upon Prof. James Fowler, M.A., F.R.S.C., of Queen's University, by the New England Botanical Club, which, at its last regular meeting, elected him as a non-resident member. The distinction is a coveted one and Professor Fowler and Professor MacCoun, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, are the only two persons in Ontario to receive this honorary degree.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

The engagement is announced of Miss Lilian Vaux, M.A., of Toronto, to Rev. Murdoch MacKinnon, Pastor of Park Street Presbyterian Church, Halifax. Both are well-known graduates of Queen's, and Gold Medallists. The JOURNAL offers its heartiest felicitations.

The marriage of Mr. J. J. Harpell, B.A., to Miss A. A. Torbett, of Toronto, which was solemnized at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 23rd, calls for congratulations, which the JOURNAL cordially extends. Mr. Harpell is a graduate of Queen's, and for several years was the successful Business Manager of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL. But apparently Jim has forgotten his first love, for the JOURNAL has not received the customary wedding cake.

We were sorry to see that the Managing Editor had to leave for the Soo, and he apparently was very sorry, too. It only took Alex. ten days to pack up his impedimenta and say farewell to his many Kingstonian friends. We wish him every success in his new field of activity this summer.



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## Educational Department Calendar

### January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY.  
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.
5. High, Public and Separate Schools open. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.
7. First meeting of rural School Trustees. Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.
12. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.
13. Clerk of Municipality to be notified by Separate School Supporters of their withdrawal.
14. Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department due.  
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerk and Inspector.
15. Trustees' annual Reports to Inspectors due.  
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.  
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.  
Annual Report of Separate Schools, to Department, due.
20. Provincial Normal Schools open (First Session).
21. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns, and incorporated villages.
27. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.

### February:

4. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.
28. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.  
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.  
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.  
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerk.

### March:

31. Night Schools close (Session 1902-1903).

### April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc. of population, to Department, due.
9. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
10. GOOD FRIDAY.
13. EASTER MONDAY.
14. Annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association at Toronto.
15. Reports on Night Schools due, (Session 1902-1903).

*N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.*



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N.B.—This year, 1902, will be the close of the Quinquennium.

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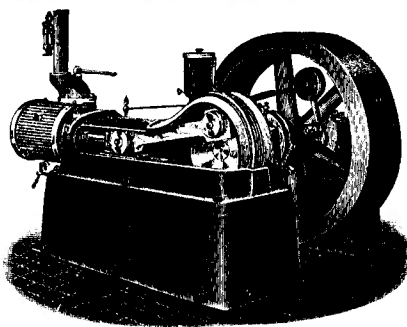
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